

Sir *Arthur*
HASLERIGG,
HIS
S P E E C H
IN
PARLIAMENT.

W H E R E B Y

He cleareth himselfe of the *Articles of*
High treason exhibited against *Himselfe*, the
Lord *Kimbolton*, Mr. *John Pym*, Mr. *Hampden*,
Mr. *Scrope*, and Mr. *Hollis*, by his Ma-
jesty, on Tuesday the 4th. of
January. 1642.



London Printed for Joha Wright. 1642.

G/D

Hesilrige or Haselrige

HASLERIGG

HIS

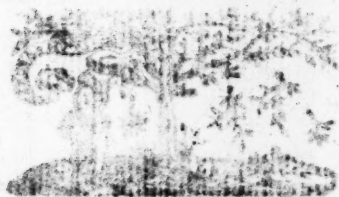
S P E E C H

IN

PARLIAMENT.

WHERRY

The clearest principle of the friends of
High Reason exhibited against His Majesty, the
Lord King, the Mr. Haslerigg,
Mr. Swann, and Mr. Haslerigg, his
Jelly, on Tuesday the 11th of
January 1641.



London Printed for John Wright, 1641.

SIR ARTHUR

HASLERIGG: HIS SPEECH IN PARLAMENT.

Mr. Speaker,



His misfortune of mine seemes to me at the first exceeding strange, not onely in respect of the Crimes laid to my Charge but most of all having thereby incurred, not onely the disfavour, but irerull displeasure of his sacred Majesty. For the first, knowing the innocency and integrity of my heart, that it is free from any such crime, either in thought, word, or deed, against either my gracious Sovereigne, or my native Countrey, I shall the more easily beare the burthen of the charge, but to groane under the burthen of a most Oupious and wise Prince his displeasure, wounds me fore.

Mr. Speaker, I humbly desire so much favour of this Honourable House, of which I have had the happiness to be a Member, to speake something of my innocence in all these crimes I am charged withall.

This Honourable House (Mr. Speaker) can I hope witness for me, the manner of my carriage, & disposition, in all these crimes I am charged withall.

in any debate or Arguments, wherein I have beene one. I hope nothing hath proceeded from me, that can come a ny wayes within the compasse of Treason.

In all Disputes and Conclusions of any matter by Vote of the House, my Vote hath commonly agreed with the Major part then I hope my Vote in *Parliament* being free cannot be Treason.

Mr. Speaker, The Articles that are exhibited against me and the other Gentlemen, are of most dangerous and pernicious consequence, if wee should be found guilty of them, which God defende, I would to God these persons that incensed his Majesty against us, (which is easily conceived who they are) were as free from thoughts, words nay actions within the limits of Treason as I hope wee shall prove ourselves, by Gods blessing.

Mr. Speaker, It is alledge, we have indeavoured to to subvert the Fundamentall Lawes of this Land, abridge the Kings power, and deny his Royall Prerogatives. Give me leave, I beseech you, to speake concerning this Article. There is (as I conceive) not two Formes or Government in this Kingdome: there is not two sorts of Fundamentall Lawes: there is but one forme of Government; One sort of Fundamentall Lawes, that is, the Common Lawes of this Land, and Acts Statutes and Ordinances of Parliament, these two *Mr. Speaker*, depend and hang one upon another, so that they cannot be separated; and he that subverts the one, breakes and infringes the Priviledges of the other, and he that breakes the Priviledges of the one, subverts the other. Now under favour *Mr. Speaker*, do speake freely in Parliament (freely called and assembled by his Majesties most Royal Authority (to Vote freely in the same, upon the conclusion of any Bil to be

be made a Law by the whole consent of Parliament, and assented to by his Majesty: to agree in Voting with the whole Parliament, against Delinquents and Malefactors in the State, to bring them to condigne punishment for the same: to give my Vote in the House for removing evill Councillors from his Sacred Majesty, to place loyall and faithfull ones in their place: to assent with the whole State assembled together in Councell for the settling of peace and tranquillity in the same: to ordaine and enact such wholesome Lawes and Ordnaunces whereby his Majesties good Subjects may be governed in righteoufnesse and good obedience: To Vote with the House, for redressing the many grievances of the Common-Wealth. If these be to subvert the Fundamentall Lawes of the Land, then Mr. *Speaker* am I guilty, in giving my Vote against the Earle of *Strafford*: in Voting those Acts already made and passed by his Majesty: in Voting against the Bishops: in protesting to maintaine the Fundamentall Lawes of the Land, the true Protestant Religion, according to the true Doctrine of the Church of *England*. I say Mr. *Speaker* in this, am I guilty of high Treason? but if this be not to subvert the Lawes of the Land: then (as I conceive) am I cleare from being guilty of this Article? Which I humbly leave to the consideration of this Honourable House.

Under (favour Mr. *Speaker*) I come now to the other Articles of the charge: I will onely recite the substance of them: for they all harpe on one thing: To indeavour to bring in an Arbitrary and tyrannicall Forme of Government: To invite Tumults, and unlawfull resorts of multitudes of people to the Parliament, to be a colour for our Designs: To raise Forces and Armies in this

Land to assist me in my practises: to invite forraign Princes to bring any Army into the Land: To indeavour by Declarations, Proclamations, and otherwise to alienate the hearts of his Majesties loyall Subjects from their lawfull Sovereign thereby to avert their due obedience from him, and having an evill opinion of his sacred Majesty, to side with us, and take our parts to effect our Designes.

Give me leave I beseech you to speak concerning these Crimes: And first Mr. *Speaker* to indeavour to bring in an Arbitrary power, and tyrannicall Forme of Government in the Subject, is to deny Parliamentary proceedings, to oppose the Laws enacted by Parliaments, To incense his Majestie against Parliaments; To protest and Petition against the proceedings thereof, is to bring in an Arbitrary forme of Government. But to agree with the Parliament being a member thereof, by Vote to make and enact Laws; I conceive this cannot be termed Arbitrary; neither I perswade my selfe can the effects thereof be tyrannicall.

Secondly, concerning the late tumults about the House, I am innocent thereof, neither came they by my invitation or encouragement: I alwayes thought their resorts in that sort were illegall and riotous: I have Voted with this House for their suppressing: have assented to all Orders for their appeasing: agreed with the Parliament in all things concerning their Petitions and Requests: Then I hope this Honourable House will not conceive me guilty of this Crime: if it be one, and granted: yet I conceive far without the limits of Treason for these reasons.

1. They came not with Armes to force any thing to be done in Parliament, but humbly by Petition shewed their grievances, and desired redresse thereof which is one Priviledge (and one of the greatest) to make their griefes knowne

known to a Parliament, and by them to be relieved.

2 They offered no Assault; but (being assaulted) preserved themselves and departed.

3 The matter of their clamor was not against the King nor any of his Council: It was not against the Lords; nor House of Commons: It was onely against Delinquents; against such as had beene the greatest oppressors of them.

Thirdly, I come in a word to the other Articles of the Charge which I intend to speake of (under favour) altogether: I pray you who raised any Army actually in this Land but the traitted Bands, which was done by the Parliament for the security of their own Persons in the Kings absence; and in obedience to his commands: at his return home they were discharged, and afterwards againe raised by his Majesties owne Royall Authority. And for inviting or procuring any foreigne Princes to aid mee with an Army, I am altogether innocent therein; I know of no aid required but from Scotland, which is done by the Parliament, my Vote as a Member thereof only agreeing with them in the same, and that aid is procured for his Majesties assistance in subduing the Rebellion in Ireland, and, as I conceive, for no other purpose: and for the last Article wherewith I am charged, I hope to be cleared by this whole House for what Declamations or Proclamations, have bin published but by authority of the Parliament, joyned with his Majesties most Royall Power and assent thereunto. It is manifest to all people that nothing is published by the Parliament: or any of the Members thereof, but tendeth to the winning of the hearts of his Majesties Subiects to dutifull obedience and intire love and tender affection towards their gracious Sovereigne. And I dare confidently say, that there is none of his Ma-

J. R. R.

jesties Subjects that are true Protestants, and well affected to Religion, but upon the least command of his Majesty, will spend their dearest blood in defence of his Sacred Person, his Queen and Princely Issue, of the Laws and Constitutions of this Kingdom, of Parliaments and the Rights and Priviledges thereof: of Religion and the Doctrine of the Church of England. And therefore I conceive I am far from intending any Treason either against his Majesty or Kingdom. And thus craving pardon for my presumption, and humbly thanking this Honourable House for their patience, beseeching them to have a good opinion of me and my Actions, that I may receive such tryall as to their wisdoms shall seeme meet, with my hearty Prayers for the happy continuance of this Parliament: to effect and finish such great matters both in Church and State, as may advance Gods glory, settle all things in a right frame, for the good government of this Kingdom, and the everlasting peace and tranquillity of his Majesty, and all his Kingdomes.

FINIS.